have forced to conclude that at present there is no genuine intention on the part of the South African Government to dismantle apartheid

(ii) Although the state of emergency was technically lifted, the substantive powers remain broadly in forms under the ordinary laws of the land which, even now, are being further strengthened in this direction.

(iii) Nelson Mandela and other political leaders remain in prison.

(iv) Political freedom is far from being established; if anything, it is toeing more rigorously curtailed. The ANC and other political parties remain banned.

(v) The cycle of violence and counter-violence haS spiralled and there is no present prospect of a process of dialogue leading to the establishment of non-racial and representative government. Overall, the concrete and adequate progress looked for in the Nassau Accord towards the objectives of 'dismantling apartheid and erecting the structures of democracy in South Africa' has not materialised.

3. While the EPG report does not go into the question of the nature or extent of measures that might be adopted by the international community against South Africa, it points out that the South Africa Government is concerned about the adoption of effective economic measures against it and has itself taken such action against neighbouring African countries. Their absence hampers tne forces of change in South Africa and can only lead to increased violence. The report expresses the fear that if sufficient effective pressure is not exercised by the world community, the black leadership will be left with only one option, that of ever increasing violence. Finally, it warns that concerted action of an effective kind from the Commonwealth may be the last opportunity to avert what could be the worst blood-bath since the Second World War

Prime Minister's visit to African States

807. SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister visited some Frontline African States during May, 1986;

(b) if so, what are the names of the countries visited by him and the subjects discussed with the leaders of those countries; and

(c) what was the outcome of such talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Prime Minister visited four Frontline African States, namely, Tan zania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Angola during May, 1986. A wide range of subjects covering bilatteral, international and problems pertaining to South Africa were discussed with the learders of these countries.

(c) Apart from giving an impetus to the struggle against apartheid and illegal occupation of Namibia, the visit is expected to strengthen political, economic, cultural links between India and the countries visited.

Loans from foreign agencies for industrial units

808. SHRI KALPNATH RAI:
SHRIMATI SUDHA VIJAY JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleaesd to state:

(a) whether private industrial units are allowed to receive loans from foreign agencies directly;

(b) whether the sanction of the Central Government is needed for such purposes; and

(c) whether Government regulate such transaction and also keep a check on the loans so received by the private industrial units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) to (c) Consistent with the need to maintain prudent debt service ratio, private industrial units are selectively allowed external commercial borrowings including foreign corrency loans from international banks and suppliers' credit for investment. All such loans/credits have to be approved by Government of India. Reserve Bank of India regulates and monitors the actual transactions.

Setting up of textile mills

809. SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of Government in regared to the setting up of new textile or spinning mills in the country;

(b) whether Government think it feasible to set up such new mills wherever raw material, i.e. cotton is available; and

(c) if not, how Government propose to give a fillip to rural industrialisation in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): (a) As per the New Textile Policy, 1985 capacity expansion by existing units and capacity creation by new units would be permitted subject to thje general' industrial (policies including the provisions of MRTP Act, and FERA.

(b) One of the guidelines prescribed by the Government for the issue of fresh industrial licences in the cotton fibre Spinning Sector indicates that the cases|projects in the Cooperative and public sectors (Centre and State) will be consideded on the merits of each case taking into account the requirement of yarn by the Handloom Weavers, production of cotton in the area and existing in the State concerned. In ordinary cases, new licences will be restricted to Category 'A' backward districts and also in Category 'B' backward regions in the States where there are no such areas.

(c) In order to encourage the setting up of industries in the industrially backward areas, a number of incentives|concessions like central investment subsidy, concessional finance assistance, interest subsidy etc. are provided.

राष्ट्रीय छुट्टियां

810. **श्री प्रमोद महाजन** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 26 जनवरी, 15 अगस्त, और 2 अक्तूबर को राष्ट्रीय छुट्टियों के रूप में घोषित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह नियम सभी श्रमिक संस्थाओं/आश्रमों के मामलों पर भी एक समान रूप से लागू होता है और क्या इन छुट्टियों के बदले कर्मचारियों को इन दिनों के लिए दुगना वेतन देना उनके लिए अनिवार्य है ; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर "हां" हो, तो इस उपबंध का उल्लंघन करने वाली संस्थाओं के विरुद्ध किस नियम के अधीन कार्यवाही की जा सकती है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय छुट्टियों के प्रयोजनार्थ, केन्द्र सरकार के कार्यालय और केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक, व्यापारिक एवं वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठान भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए अनुदेशों के अन्तर्गत आते हैं । अन्य औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान, राष्ट्रीय छुट्टियों के प्रयोजनार्थ, आमतौर पर, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाए